



YANKEE DOODLE IN PORTO RICO

Natives Rejoice Over Their
American Citizenship.

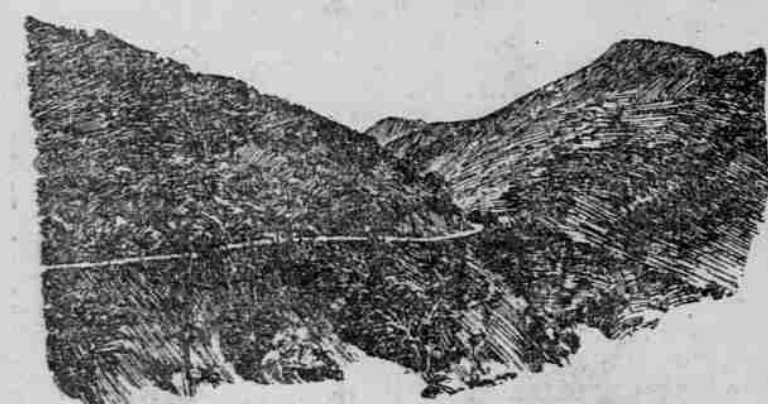
SPANISH VOLUNTEERS
DESERTING THE ENEMY

Two Thousand Want to Enlist in
American Army.

Supplies Are Abundant and the Custom
House Has Already Yielded
\$14,000—Spaniards Have But
8,000 Regulars on the Island and
An Easy Conquest Is Predicted—
Address of Welcome From the Al-
calde of Yauco.

Washington, July 21.—General Miles,
in command of the Porto Rican expedi-
tion, sent the following dispatch to
Secretary Alger, which was made pub-
lic at the war department at 10 o'clock
tonight:

Ponce, Porto Rico, July 21, 1898, 3:35
p. m. Secretary of War, Washington.
D. C. Four telegrams received and
answered by letter. Volunteers are
surrendering themselves, with arms
and ammunition. Four-fifths of the
people are overjoyed at the arrival of



MILITARY ROAD, OVER WHICH GENERAL MILES' ARMY WILL
MARCH FROM PONCE TO SAN JUAN.

the army. Two thousand from one
place have volunteered to serve with it.
They are bringing in beef, cattle and
other supplies. The custom house has
already yielded \$14,000. As soon as all
the troops are disembarked they will
be in readiness to move.

"Please send any national colors
that can be spared to be given to the
different municipalities."
"I request that the question of the
tariff rate to be levied in the parts of
Porto Rico occupied by our forces be
submitted to the president for his
action, the previously existing tariff
remaining meanwhile in force."
"As to the government and military
occupation, I have already given in-
structions, based on the instructions
issued by the president in the case of
the Philippine islands and similar to
those issued at Santiago de Cuba."

"MILES,
Major General Commanding."

EVENTS AT PONCE.

No Formal Movement Until More
Troops Arrive.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)
Port of Ponce, Porto Rico, July 23.—
Without seeing or hearing anything of
the enemy, the advance guard of Gen-
eral Henry's division, which was landed
at Guanica on Tuesday, arrived here
today, taking en route the cities of
Yauco, Tallaboa, Sabana Grande and
Poncia. Attempts by the Spaniards to
blow up bridges and otherwise de-
stroy the railroad between Yauco and
Ponce failed, only a few flat cars being
burned. Our troops have fired up the
locomotives and are now operating
them from end to end, carrying sup-
plies and men.

At Yauco, the Americans were wel-
comed in an address made by the al-
calde and a public proclamation was
issued, dated "Yauco, Porto Rico, U. S.
of America, July 23."

Major Webb Hayes of the Sixth
Ohio, son of former President Hayes,
hailed up the flag on the palace amid
cheers from the populace. The people
seemed really glad that the Americans
were here by the four at uprising of
the natives in the interior, who, it is
asserted, will raid, kill and destroy
property in revenge for many years of
Spanish misrule.

General Henry has made a report to
this effect to General Miles and advises
that a guard be left to protect the
captured cities. The empty trans-
ports have left for Tampa.

A delegation of nurses of the Red
Cross society from the hospital ship
Lampasas waited on General Henry at
Guanica yesterday and asked to be
allowed to return home with the sick.
They said their supplies had given out
and that the condition on board their
ship, which was crowded with patients,
was terrible.

General Miles is in constant com-
munication with all his forces and is
keeping the artillery steadily in ad-
vance.

By tomorrow night he will have the
entire army encamped along the military
road to San Juan, but he does not
say when he will put them in motion.
He is acting thoroughly, however, with
a promptness which indicates quick ac-
tion all along the line as soon as the
transports containing the remaining
troops arrive.

A corrected list of the injured in the
first day's battle at Guanica follows:
All of the injured belong to the Sixth
Massachusetts: Captain Edward J.
Gibson, shot in the left hip; Private
James Drummond, company K, shot
twice in the neck; Private Benjamin
Bostick, company K, shot in the right
shoulder; Corporal William F. Carpen-
ter, company L, shot in the right hand;
Corporal Henry Gary, company K, shot
in the neck.

F. Draper, American ambassador to
Italy.

NEWS OF PEACE.

The news that Spain had consented
to sue for peace was received here in a
dispatch to the Associated Press and
was at once taken to General Miles.
The general wrinkled his grave brow
when he read it and said he did not
know what effect it would have on his
expedition, but he proposed to push on
ahead and take San Juan, pending or-
ders from the president. The Associ-
ated Press dispatch, however, carried the
information out to the fleet, and there
was a celebration at the first indication
of weakening on Spain's part.

Outside of the city of Ponce, the general
health of the army continues excel-
lent and there has been no trace of
yellow fever thus far.

NO FORWARD MOVEMENT.

No forward movement of the army is
expected for several days. The trans-
ports with General Brooke's army corps
and the remainder of the First corps
are arriving slowly. Our troops will
probably remain quiet until the bulk
of the army has disembarked. Only
three transports have arrived since
yesterday.

General Miles will retain his head-
quarters at the custom house at the
port of Ponce, while General Wilson
will be in immediate command of the
troops in the city. General Wilson
posted General Ernst's brigade, con-
sisting of the Second and Third Wis-
consin and the Sixteenth Pennsylvania
regiments, out a mile and a half on
the military road after dusk last night,
retaining two companies of the Six-
teenth to act as a provost guard in the
city.

Captain Allison has been appointed
provost marshal and with the aid of
the local constabulary has preserved
excellent order, although almost the
entire population of the city remained
in the streets celebrating the arrival
of the American liberators until long
after midnight.

WILD RUMORS.

During the night all sorts of wild
rumors were brought into General
Wilson's headquarters. The Spaniards
were to attack the city in force. In
view of this a strong line of outposts

was maintained by General Ernst and
the men slept on their arms.

This report, however, soon gave way
to rumors that the Spaniards were
treating, putting entire villages, plan-
tation buildings and houses to the
torch, murdering and ravishing as they
went. Some of the wealthy plantation
owners of the vicinity became horror-
stricken and appealed wildly to General
Wilson to direct his troops to the
rescue, but it was manifestly impos-
sible to divide so small a force. Some
of the reports were confirmed when day-
light came except that the Spaniards
were in full retreat. That they in-
dulged in excessive and cruel vindic-
tive character is doubtless true, but
the town of Guanica, which was re-
ported to have been burned last night,
is known to be standing this morning.

VOLUNTEERS SURRENDER.

General Jose Garcia, who is in com-
mand of the Spanish regulars—not be-
lieved to number more than 500—was
deserted by most of the Spanish volun-
teers in his command during the night
and they began straggling back to the
city with the dawn. They immediately
surrendered themselves to the provost
marshal and surrendered their arms.
The appearance of the volunteers
aroused in the breasts of the natives,
who had suffered at their hands in the
past, especially the political prisoners
who were released when we took the
city, a desire for revenge and they be-
gan to ferret out all the Spaniards in
the city who had ever been in the
volunteer service, and dragged them to
the plaza.

Bloodhounds could not have been
more savage, for most of the Spaniards
in hiding when discovered were
dragged by jeering, hooting mobs to
General Wilson's headquarters or to
the provost marshal's office in the
municipal building. Some of the na-
tives even began looting the residences
of the Spaniards. They mistook liberty
for license and were crazed with a
thirst for revenge.

General Wilson, however, soon taught
that revenge could not be wreaked
under the protection of our flag and
peremptorily ordered that the arrest
of Spanish suspects should cease. Such
volunteers as presented themselves
were, however, received and released
after their names had been taken. They
will all report tomorrow and be for-
mally paroled. Many of them had been
forced into the service of Spain to
escape persecution.

A BUSINESS BOOM.

Business in the city has enjoyed a
great boom since the arrival of the
Americans. The merchants, who
closed their places yesterday, opened
them today and are eagerly engaged in
competition for the American dollars.
American gold is at a premium of 100
per cent. Yesterday prices were
cheap; today they are enormous. Yester-
day the price of a breakfast at the
Hotel Francés was 25 centavos; today
it is one peso. Everything else has
risen in proportion. This newspaper
correspondents have difficulty in ob-
taining horses, even at \$200 in gold.
The natives imagine the pockets of the
Americans can emit a countless flow of
eagles and double eagles. There is a
plenty of provisions in the city, except
rice, one of the staples, which is quoted
at a very high figure for this country.

Our army will not lack for fresh
meat in the march across the island.
The broad savannahs which lie be-
tween the indulating hills swarm with
cattle at reasonable prices and of ex-
cellent quality.

Garretson's brigade is massed at
Yauco, the terminus of the railroad,
15 miles off, and will probably remain
there until the army is ready to move,
but it is thought the artillery will be
brought here immediately.

The railroad is in good order, but
much of the rolling stock has been de-
stroyed. Yesterday General Roystons
found several engines wrecked. The
machinery had been dismembered by
Spanish sympathizers at the round-
house and hidden. General Stone gave
them two hours to get the engines into
working order, under penalty of impris-
onment.

(Continued on Page 2)

RETURN OF SHAFER'S ARMY REMOVAL FROM CUBA AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

The Sick Must Wait, As the Change
of Climate Would Prove Fatal—
Men Are Depressed.

Washington, July 21.—Secretary Alger
is hastening the preparations at Montauk
Point for the reception of the Fifth army
corps now at Santiago. Surgeon General
Sternberg has just dispatched Colonel
Forwood of his bureau to the site of the
camp, with instructions to erect at once
a hospital capable of accommodating 500
soldiers. General Shafter has been au-
thorized by a cablegram from Secretary
Alger to notify his soldiers of the good
fortune in store for them, in order that
the men may be cheered up to wait with
patience for their removal. This cannot
be effected immediately, owing to the con-
dition of the men themselves. The present
plan is to begin as soon as possible the
transportation to Montauk Point of such
of the soldiers as have recovered from
the fever and those who have not yet
contracted it. The sick must wait, for
the physicians say that the climate
change involved in bringing them north
would prove fatal in many cases. But
the delay is not likely to be extended.
Surgeon General Sternberg says that con-
valescence in fever of a type as mild as
that at Santiago does not usually occupy
more than ten days, although as the sea-
son runs on and the virulence increases,
this period is greatly extended. As soon
as that period is passed the men will be
unburdened for home. The matter of trans-
ports for this work is already under con-
sideration and is likely to be adjusted
very satisfactorily.

The navy department has concluded
that it can dispense with the four big
American line steamers, formerly known
as the New York, St. Louis, St. Paul and
Paris, and the war department has begun
negotiations for their purchase. Mr.
Griscom, the president of the line, will
meet Colonel Hecker, in charge of the
transportation, tomorrow by appoint-
ment at the war department, to make
the necessary arrangements by which the
soldiers of the Fifth corps can make dy-
ing trips on these vessels from Cuba to the
north.

SOCIETY OF SANTIAGO.

Members Will Wear Medals Made
From Spanish Guns.

Santiago de Cuba, July 21.—This after-
noon many officers from the American
regiments outside the village met at the
palace for a preliminary discussion of
the plan for a preliminary discussion of
the plan to found what would be known
as the "Military Society of Santiago," the
members to be officers in the recent cam-
paign.

The idea is to make commemorative
medals from the pieces of the old Span-
ish guns now at El Morro. The project
is popular and has been enthusiastically
received.

The following deaths in the army are
reported: Major Patrick J. Grady of the
Ninth Massachusetts, died of a heart
disease; Captain Charles Dodge of the
Twenty-fourth Infantry, fever, at Sib-
oney; Private Andrew Thornton, com-
pany G, Ninth Infantry, of malaria fever;
Private S. O. Johnson, company F, Sev-
enth Infantry, of malaria fever; Private
John P. Minnick, company H, Second
Infantry, of malaria fever; Private
John E. Chase, company E, Second In-
fantry, of malaria fever.

Malaria fever continues unabated
among the soldiers in the camp. The
men are getting second attacks and are
mentally much depressed by their inaction
and the uncertainty as to their future
movements.

FAMILY OF MURDERERS.

Witness to the Killing of Five Per-
sons in Ontario.

Port Arthur, Ont., Aug. 1.—The Moses
family of Indians from Heron Bay, who
are accused of a number of atrocious
murders, have made a full confession of
their crimes. Six years ago they mur-
dered two men named David, father
and son, and then, this crime being
discovered by three Frenchmen, they
killed them, as well as taking their
bodies out into Lake Superior in a boat
and scuttling it, tying stones to the
bodies. They have just been up for
their first trial for the crimes, the story
of which was told in evidence in detail
by the sister of the murderers.

SPAIN'S ANSWER COMES TUESDAY

Unless Terms Are Accepted,
War Will Continue.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR
HAS POWER TO ACT

But the Agreement Must Be Rati-
fied at Madrid.

The One Concession Secured By Spain
Relates to the Philippines, and
Was Probably the Reference of
Future Government to a Commis-
sion—At Madrid the Terms Are
Regarded As Very Hard—Loss of
Porto Rico.

Washington, July 31.—Persons best
informed as to the probabilities declare
that the answer of the Spanish govern-
ment to the terms of peace outlined by
the government of the United States is
not expected before Tuesday. This
opinion is based upon a knowledge of
the time when the United States com-
munication was received in Madrid,
which is not until an early hour this
morning, the time required to decipher



DUKE ALMODOVAR DE RIO,
Spanish Foreign Minister.

It is necessary for an extended con-
sideration of the matter by the Spanish
cabinet and also the necessity for care-
fully framing the rejoinder. It is not
meant by this statement to question in
any manner the plenipotentiary powers
of M. Cambon, the French ambassador,
in dealing with the subject. On the
contrary, they are in latitude wider
than those usually conferred in such
cases. But his position is somewhat
similar to that of the president him-
self, who is obliged to secure the sanc-
tion of the United States senate to any
treaty of peace that he may prepare,
for the ambassador must submit to the
Madrid cabinet for its approval any
agreement that he may enter into a
treaty of peace that he may prepare,
for the ambassador must submit to the
Madrid cabinet for its approval any
agreement that he may enter into a
treaty of peace that he may prepare,

But in the drafting of such an agree-
ment he is fully authorized to proceed
in his discretion and to guard against
any possibility of repudiation of his
action he has been given the minutest

definition of the concessions that will
be made by the Spanish government
on every point that by any possibility
could be expected to arise in the course
of the negotiations.

It was not known to our government
that M. Cambon had such powers when
he appeared at the White House to re-
ceive the American answer, and as
only the president was satisfied that he
was competent to deal in any authori-
zation manner with our government, the
production of his credentials was hailed
with satisfaction, as tending to hasten
the reaching of an agreement without
loss of time and in the most direct
manner, for technically the United
States is now treating with Spain
without the intervention of any third
power. It may be said, also, that M.
Cambon is proceeding with straight-
forwardness towards his object and
that there is no fear of devious diplo-
macy being introduced into the nego-
tiations.

THE ONE AMENDMENT.

There is much speculation as to the
nature of the amendment in the an-
swer of the United States that the am-
bassador succeeded in inducing Presi-
dent McKinley to make, after the docu-
ment had been so carefully constructed
by his cabinet. All that can be know-
ingly stated is that it relates to that
part of the answer which deals with
the future of the Philippines. It is
known that the Spanish cabinet were
concentrated upon the retention of the
islands, and the Madrid cabinet was
willing to make almost any sacrifice in
its power to secure that end. Whether
or not the amendment prevailed, the
concession might have been made in
this manner, but there is reason to be-
lieve that the success to be obtained
was limited and that the United States
proposes to retain some foothold a little
more important than a simple coaling
station in the islands. Had our de-
mand been limited to a coaling station
there would have been no doubt of its
acceptance, and it is even probable that
the concession might have been made
of a considerable tract of land for a
naval station and supporting zone. But
it is believed that there was a strenu-
ous objection to the extent of the city
of Manila, the metropolis of the group,
and particularly to the reference to a
commission of the question of the fu-
ture government of the islands, for the
Spanish government is desirous that
its sovereignty shall remain unaffected
and without question. It is assumed
that it was this point which was the
subject of amendment at the hands of
the president yesterday, though what
form that change took is still unknown.

As some mention has been made in
the public discussions of the possibility
of the acquisition of one of the Caroline
islands, it may be stated authoritatively
that the matter has not been con-
sidered by the cabinet up to this time.
The progress made in the negotia-
tions has given rise in some quarters
to an expectation that hostilities are
to be suspended very soon. This will
depend entirely upon the attitude of
the Spanish government and the future
of its answer to our demands. It has
been made clear to the French am-
bassador that hostilities will not be
suspended except upon the assurance
of a full acceptance of our conditions
and he has undoubtedly informed the
Spanish cabinet it depends on Spain
when the war shall cease.

TERMS CONSIDERED HARD.

Spain Regards Seizure of Porto Rico
As Unjust.

London, Aug. 1.—The Madrid corre-
spondent of the Times says: The con-
flicting accounts of the American peace
terms and a suspicion that the Wash-
ington government was temporizing in
order to confront Spain with the occu-
pation of Porto Rico and the capitula-
tion of Manila originally caused irrita-
tion and provoked strong language,
but it is now seen that the suspicion
was unfounded. The terms, however,
are regarded as very hard, and the an-
nexation of Porto Rico and the repudiation
of the colonial debt is characterized
as flagrantly unjust.

Happily, the question of Philippines
is reserved, and I am confident that
the more it is considered the less will
America be inclined to annexation.
A special dispatch from Madrid says:
Some of the leading members of the
conservative party question the utility

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At the Congressional Church.
of preserving the Philippines, because
of the enormous expense that a sup-
pression of the insurgents would en-
tail.

The latest dispatches from Captain
General Augusti are so despondent
about the resources at his disposal that
it is surmised the fall of Manila is
imminent.

NO "IMPERIAL" CAREER.

Senator Jones Stands By the Decla-
ration of Independence.

Little Rock, Ark., July 31.—Senator
James K. Jones, chairman of the Demo-
cratic national committee, left Little
Rock tonight for Washington. The sen-
ator preferred not to discuss too freely
the disposition of Spanish dependencies
conquered by the United States, inas-
much as the question is one that the
senate will have to pass upon when a
treaty is presented. Yet he is so thoroughly
an anti-imperialist that he could not at-
tribute to the president the intention to
obtain the consent of the senate to what
the British and part of the American
press term "an imperial" policy.

"I believe in the principle embodied in
the Declaration of Independence, that
government must be by the consent of
the governed, and I am opposed to what
it may be true the inhabitants of the
Spanish islands are practically savages
incapable of self-government, as a
matter of sentiment I would not feel like
seeing them continue under the domina-
tion of Spain. But as to what disposition
should be made of the islands I am not
prepared to say."

"We want to favor a protectorate."
"We want to maintain the military gov-
ernment we have set up until a treaty
is made," he replied.

"Then you see nothing to be gained by
the acquisition of foreign territory?"
"Nothing to be gained and much to be
lost. There is no constitutional war-
rant in the adoption of a colonial policy
by the United States and it is utterly
repugnant to our traditions. The right
of the people to govern themselves is too
firmly engrafted in the hearts of the
American people for us to embark upon a
policy of land grabbing in violation of
our oft-announced principles. Nor can I
see any particular boon to American com-
merce in imperialism. Sentiment does not
control the purchases of the world. The
cheapest and best market gets the trade."

By the annexation of Hawaii, sugar
duties aggregating \$9,000,000 annually are
lost to us and the sugar colonies are the
only gainers. There is no calculation to
the endless complications the policy of
imperialism would entail nor computing
the enormous expense of maintaining an
immense army and navy. We are too
well settled in our principles of govern-
ment to attempt now so radical and dan-
gerous a departure as that contemplated
in the new policy."

MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE.

Body of a Woman Found in Lake
Washington.

Seattle, Wash., July 31.—The badly
decomposed body of a woman was
found in Lake Washington tonight. The
only clue to the woman's identity con-
sists of a pistol scabbard with the in-
scription "T. I. Peabody," and a pair
of gold-crimped spectacles purchased
in Chicago. The body was that of a
large woman, about 60 years of age.
That she had committed suicide was
indicated by the fact that her cape,
which was tied around her waist, was
filled with rocks.

DEATH WAS PAINLESS.

"On Sunday evening grave symptoms
appeared. Dr. Schweninger was called
painlessly. Dr. Schweninger was able
to remain to lighten his last moments
by wiping the mucus from the pa-
tient's mouth and enabling him to
breathe."

The last words Prince Bismarck ut-
tered were addressed to his daughter,
Countess von Rantzau, who wiped the
perspiration from his forehead. They
were: "Thanks are due."

"The whole family were assembled at
the bedside at the time of his death,
and Dr. Schweninger, Dr. Chryssander
and Baron and Baroness Merck were
also present. As no breathing move-
ment or pulse was perceptible for three
minutes, Dr. Schweninger declared
quietly and simply that the prince was
dead."

Dr. Schweninger telegraphed the
news to Emperor William in Norway.
"The prince lies as he used to sleep,
in an easy position, with his head in-
clined to the left. The expression on
his face is mild and peaceful. It was
remarked that his head remained warm
for an unusually long time."

"In accordance with Prince Bismarck's
wish, he will be buried upon the hill
opposite the castle in the vicinity of
Hirschgrube."

SORROW AT BERLIN.

Berlin, July 31.—The news of Prince
Bismarck's death, which became gen-
erally known through special editions
of the papers, produced a profound sor-
row, as so sudden a realization of the
fears of his demise was not expected.
Several papers this morning published
special articles with mourning borders,
expressing in feeling terms the na-
tional sorrow and dwelling on the bril-
liant and immortal services of the
prince to the fatherland; his heroic
character and his truly German char-
acter.

Sorrowful sympathy over Prince Bis-
marck's death is manifested in many
ways. The news is constantly discussed
in public places and a feeling of sad-
ness prevails among all classes of
people. Particulars of the last mo-
ments of the prince and other circum-
stances attending his death were eagerly
sought. Many private houses show
flags at half mast. Secretary of State
von Bulow will return from Seim-
mering, Austria, immediately.

THE DEATH SCENE.

A special dispatch to the Lokal
Anzeiger from Friedrichsruhe, says:
"The death chamber is on the ground
floor of the castle. The prince died on
an oaken bedstead, made specially for
him of wood from Sachsenwald. The
end was preceded by a severe de-
struggle and terrible pain. As he lies,
his head is slightly fallen forward on
his breast and the hands are folded on
the counterpane. At the foot of the
bed stand two watchers."

The city looks hardly different from
its wont, except that flags are at half
mast.

BISMARCK DIED IN GREAT AGONY

His Dying Groans Were Fear-
ful to Hear.

EMPEROR WILLIAM
DEEPLY AFFECTED

Offers a Public Funeral, Which Is
Declined.

Description of Scene in Death Cham-
ber—Berlin Is in Mourning—No
One Can View the Remains Until
the Emperor Arrives—Important
Letter From Bismarck to the Em-
peror, in Which the Chancellor
Tendered His Resignation.

London, July 31.—A special dispatch
from Berlin to the Associated Press says
the news of Prince Bismarck's death
reached there at a late hour last night
and was only generally known this
morning. A number of papers, includ-
ing the Post, the Vorwarts and the
Deutsche Zeitung, did not contain the
news of the prince's demise. The
Kreuz Zeitung, however, some others had
only a brief notice.

The Tagblatt this morning issued a
Bismarck supplement. The Lokal An-
zeiger prints the fullest details from its
special correspondent at Friedrichs-
ruhe, but the other papers, misled by
Dr. Schweninger's and the family's
statements regarding the prince's con-
dition, merely mention the death. A majority
of the provincial papers did not contain
the news. This morning no news of any
kind regarding the funeral arrange-
ments was obtainable.

The Hamburger Correspondent and
the Nachrichten appear with mourning
borders and publish long obituary no-
tices. The Nachrichten gives the full-
est details of the last days and the
death of Bismarck. It says:

"On Tuesday an improvement set in
in the prince's condition, in which re-
spect he had been for some time. It
occurred since October last, and he was
able to appear at the table and take
part in the conversation, drinking
champagne and afterwards smoking
several pipes, which he had not done
for some time."

"His condition was so satisfactory
that Dr. Schweninger, after the prince
had gone to bed, left, with the in-
tention of returning on Saturday. His
condition was good Saturday. He read
the Nachrichten and conversed on polit-
ical, particularly referring to Russian
affairs. In the forenoon he took lun-
cheon, grumbling jokingly at a small
proportion of spirits in his drinking
water. Then a sudden change for the
worse occurred, in consequence of an
acute attack of pulmonary oedema, and
in the course of the afternoon he fre-
quently became unconscious. Recently,
after brief periods of usual mental
activity, he had been in a state of
drowsiness, falling into long, sound
and beneficial sleep, on awakening from
which he would be completely re-
freshed."

DEATH WAS PAINLESS.

"On Sunday evening grave symptoms
appeared. Dr. Schweninger was called
painlessly. Dr. Schweninger was able
to remain to lighten his last moments
by wiping the mucus from the pa-
tient's mouth and enabling him to
breathe."

The last words Prince Bismarck ut-
tered were addressed to his daughter,
Countess von Rantzau, who wiped the
perspiration from his forehead. They
were: "Thanks are due."

"The whole family were assembled at
the bedside at the time of his death,
and Dr. Schweninger, Dr. Chryssander
and Baron and Baroness Merck were
also present. As no breathing move-
ment or pulse was perceptible for three
minutes, Dr. Schweninger declared
quiet